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description. It is of the "total enrolment in all schools and colleges in 1915 was 23,113,931" type.

DILLON, CHARLES. *Journalism for High Schools*. New York: Lloyd Adams Noble, Publisher, 1918. Pp. 109. \$0.80.

In this small book we have an attractive presentation of topics which have to do with journalism. The mechanical features of the little volume alone evidence that the author is more than a theorist. While one may question his statement that "every high school should have a paper," however, if it does have one it should be conducted upon the high plane indicated by this book.

The plan of the book is to illustrate by means of extracts from school papers their good and bad features. By means of these comparisons the author presents high standards, not only as to form of expression, but also as to content. He seems to approach the form side through the thought. On a whole, however, the volume concerns itself with detailed matters of the technique of journalism, abounding in illustrations, headlines, figures, kinds of type, etc. It contains also a list of marks used in proofreading; cautions for writers, tersely stated; directions for writing special articles; the law of copyright; and notes on newspaper history. Were the price a trifle more reasonable one would not hesitate to recommend it to all high schools offering courses in journalism.

STRUTHERS, LINA ROGERS, R.N., *The School Nurse*. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1917. Pp. xiv+294. \$1.75.

In *The School Nurse*, Dr. Struthers has written down the outcome of more than fifteen years of successful work as nurse, organizer, and administrative head of the departments of school nursing in New York City, Toronto, Canada, and several other cities. The book is a survey of the duties and responsibilities of the nurse in the maintenance of health and physical perfection and the prevention of disease among school children. In introducing the problem the author shows that the fundamental influence of the school nurse has been felt in changing a health policy which formerly first excluded diseased children from school and next set out upon a campaign of "cure" for school children to the present function of preventing disease and its spread by intimate contact with the home. In other words, the school nurse is becoming a most important professional intermediary between the home and the school.

This book is both a book of general principles and a manual of specific directions to those engaged in the work. It contains, for example, a brief historical discussion (chap. ii) which shows the recency of medical inspection of schools and describes briefly the origin and growth of the movement in a dozen of the larger cities of the country. In chapter iii problems of organization of school-nurse work in a city are discussed, with the inclusion of both general principles and very detailed suggestions for the establishment of the department. In this respect the book becomes a valuable "case" handbook.